

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 9, 1913

NUMBER 19

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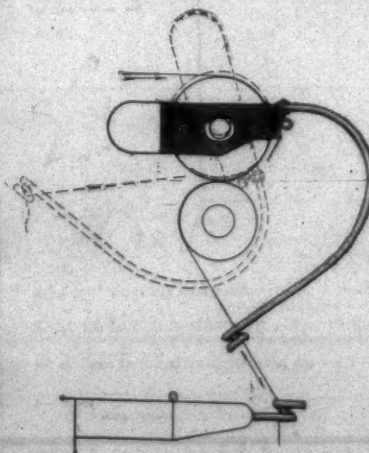
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

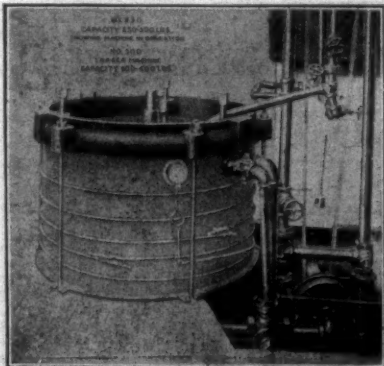
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 4

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 9, 1913

NUMBER 19

Cotton Goods in Russia

Extract from Report of Commercial Agent R. M. Odell

THE Koonshin Manufacturing Co., at Serpukhov, Moscow Government, is one of the most up-to-date mills I visited. There are 115,000 spindles in the mill, of which 44,000 are mules, and 4,100 looms. About 25,000 bales of cotton are consumed annually, consisting of 20 per cent. Egyptian, 25 per cent American and the remainder Russian. The output is mainly fine sheetings, satens, lawns and a high quality of etamines. Wages are, on the whole, somewhat lower than in the mill previously described, being as follows: Scutcher tenders, 46 cents; card grinders, 42 cents; lap carriers, 37 cents; can tenders 26 cents; comber operatives, 37 cents; drawing-frame hands, 38 cents; slubber, intermediate and fine frame operatives, 47, 39 and 38 cents, respectively; ring spinners, 39 cents; mule spinners, 65 cents; spooler and winder hands, 36 cents; warper tenders, 46 cents; slasher tenders, 72 cents; weavers, 41 to 51 cents. In this mill the wages are lower than in the Morozoff mill, but the operatives in the latter appeared to be a better class of laborers, and the difference is more apparent than real.

The Voznesensky Manufacturing Co., at Pushkino, Moscow Government is another first-class mill. It is managed by a young Englishman who is an expert in all things pertaining to cotton manufacturing. There are 86,388 spindles and 4,510 looms, and 3,000 operatives are employed. The yarns spun are mainly 34s warps and 38s weft, and the production is exclusively print cloth. Power is produced by steam generated by wood fuel and by a gas engine. The latter is said to be one of the few gas engines successfully operated in Russian cotton mills. Undoubtedly it is one of the cheapest classes of power that can be employed, particularly in a country where coke is cheap and plentiful. The manager showed me the comparative costs, from actual tests, of the two kinds of power used. The figures were 58.95 rubles (\$30.36) per horsepower for the steam engine and only 21.91 rubles (\$11.28) per

horsepower for the gas plant, for a year of approximately 4,500 hours. Wages in this mill are at least 10 per cent lower than in the Koonshin Manufacturing Co.'s plant, which is doubtless due to the isolated location of the mill (it is 15 miles from the railroad) and the consequent lack of demand for labor outside the mill. In the weave room weavers were being paid 35.6 kopecks (18.3 cents) per piece (45 1-2 yards) on 28-inch 74/70 print cloth made with 34s warp and 38s weft, with a loom speed of 275, and each weaver was tending two looms.

Cotton Goods Trade.

In 1909 Russia imported cotton yarn and cloth to the value of \$10,941,704, while the exports for the same year amounted to \$12,442,000. The detailed figures for 1910 (except those covering the trade by the European frontiers) are not yet available.

Imports and exports are both small in comparison with those of other leading European countries. The chief explanation for the almost insignificant imports, for they are insignificant in proportion to the size and population of the country, will be found in the customs duties (p. g.) The protection these rates afford to an industry which as we have seen, is in a very high state of development is a strong check to the importation of cotton goods and has effectively secured the home market to the native manufacturers. The imports are limited to special kinds of yarn and cloth that are not used in sufficient quantities to make it advisable or profitable for the Russian mills to produce them. The market for what may be termed staple goods, those used by the masses of the people, is absolutely in the hands of the home industry and the cotton manufactures imported are only special lines and those demanded by certain of the upper classes to whom the question of price is not very important.

Features of Import Trade.

These figures were compiled from customhouse statistics, and the classification is the same as that

of the tariff. The items of knit goods, tulle, and laces and embroideries are misleading, because they represent all kinds except silk. Considering yarn and cloth only, the former constituted 44.2 per cent of the total imports. The chief yarn imported are special fancy and twist yarns, and ply yarn below No 60 is the largest item in the list followed by ply yarn on spools, which includes sewing thread. The native mills are gradually coming to supply all the requirements of the trade in the lower numbers and plain yarns and to restrict imports to the limits mentioned.

Colored goods and plush and velvets constitute more than one-half the total cloth imports. Russian mills do not engage very extensively in the manufacture of fabrics made from dyed cotton or yarns and the chambrays, ginghams, zephyrs, etc., found in the shops are nearly always from Germany, England or France. Only fine velvets and plushes are imported, and more than 90 per cent of these come from Germany. In fact, Germany is the chief supplier of Russian needs, not only in cotton goods but in other lines.

According to Russian statistics the total imports into Russia in 1910 were valued at about \$490,000,000, of which Germany furnished \$227,000,000. These figures are to some extent misleading, however, because most of the goods imported into Russia from the United States and England, France and other European countries go through Germany or are transhipped from German ports in which case many of them are credited to that country rather than the country of origin. For example, the statistics show that imports from the United States amounted to only \$38,000,000 in 1910 whereas the American cotton used by the mills alone amounted to approximately \$50,000,000.

Nevertheless Germany's trade in Russia far exceeds that of any other country. Undoubtedly this is largely due to her nearness and the advantage of being able to keep in close touch with the trade and make quick deliveries. But German business methods, which have secured

her an enormous trade in all parts of the world, have also contributed to success in Russia. Commercial travelers are sent to Russia in large numbers, small orders are accepted and long credits are extended to the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg. German is very generally spoken by the business men, and the buyers of the most important firms make frequent trips to Berlin.

The comparatively large imports from Finland are due to the fact that low rates of duty are paid on cotton goods from that country. Goods from China are admitted free along certain parts of the frontier, and large quantities of cheap fabrics are brought across the border and sold to people in Asiatic Russia. These are mostly cheap handwoven products and include some goods from other countries sold through Chinese dealers.

Destination of Exports.

Exports of cotton goods from Russia are also inconsiderable, and although they have more than doubled in the past 20 years the increase in recent times has not been important. In fact, Russian manufacturers have found the demands of the home market so strong and profitable that they have not concerned themselves greatly about export trade. Only in the last year or two has much interest been manifested. This interest was aroused partly by the rather widespread crisis in the industry, which diminished the profits of the mills, and partly by the failure of the crops in 1911, which has curtailed the demand at home and prompted the manufacturers to seek foreign markets. An association has been recently organized among the manufacturers for the purpose of encouraging export trade in cotton goods.

Russo-Persian Trade—Nature of Exports.

The exports of yarn are comparatively unimportant. Persia is Russia's best customer in cotton goods. Indeed, this is true in many lines. The total value of the imports into Persia in 1909 was approximately \$40,000,000, of which

(Continued on Page 7)

Ivey's Carding and Spinning

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On the other hand, a mule consumes a horse-power for 160 spindles, against 75 for spinning frame, a gain of over 100 per cent. The cost of supplies will be slightly in favor of the mule, as there are no travelers or bobbins. Mules cost about \$2.70 per spindle, against \$3.00 for spinning frames, another advantage in favor of the mule. However, the chief item in its favor is that a mule is absolutely necessary for spinning very fine yarns, and that for soft yarn it produces much better thread than the spinning frame. On the whole, the verdict seems to be in favor of the spinning frame, and within the past ten years many thousand mule spindles have been replaced by frame spindles.

In a spinning frame, the roving is drawn out from 6 to 15 times its length by three lines of rollers exactly as in roving frames. The twist is put in by revolving spindles as in a roving frame, but the winding is altogether different. It could be done in the same manner, and the fact that the process is similar is shown by the fact that coarse yarn is sometimes made on a roving frame. This was largely done some years ago when the Southern farmers to break up the bagging trust, used covering for their cotton woven from coarse yarn, in many cases made on a roving frame.

Many pages might be written concerning the use of the traveler, but we will assume that the reader is sufficiently familiar with its action to readily understand its use. There is still an erroneous idea in the minds of some that the traveler puts in the twist. The fact that this is not true is clearly shown by the mule where there is no traveler. If anything, the traveler retards the twisting.

After evenness, the next essential of good yarn is strength. This is accomplished by twisting, which is done in two ways, the intermittent as in the mule, and the continuous as in the spinning frame. Each is superior for certain purposes. On the mule, a strand of roving is delivered to the spindles, which gradually recede from the rollers, twist being put in while this is being done. The velocity at which the spindles recede is a little greater than the delivery of the rollers, creating a distance draft, which always runs to the thin places and leaves the thick ones untwisted, or at least this would be the case if there were no carriage draft. Owing to this, the soft places where there is no twist and no strength, are drawn out and an even thread is produced. This gain is only used in spinning fine numbers. For very coarse numbers, the gain is the other way. The end of the stretch is reached a little before the spindles have ceased to rotate, so that after the yarn is evened a certain amount of twist is put in, which is evenly distributed to every part of the yarn. On the spinning frame, the thin places remain as they come from the roller, but receive a proportionate amount of the twist, and consequently strength is put in where it is most needed. For this reason frame-spun yarn is usually a little stronger than mule spun.

In England the mule is still recognized as the standard spinning machine. Fifteen or twenty years ago its use was almost universal in New England, and to-day there are many thousand spindles in Lowell, New Bedford and Fall River, though in the latter city a large number have been replaced by ring frames. In the South, about a dozen mills out of over 800 have mules, no one mill having over 15,000 or 20,000 spindles.

Calculations.

As in the roving frames, the principal calculations are for twist, draft and production. As in roving, the twist in yarn is based on the square root of the number. Even with this basis there are several multipliers, depending on the use for which the yarn is intended, and also depending on the machine on which it is made. Thus 4.75 times the square root is standard twist for warp when spun on the ring frame, 3.75 if spun on the mule, 3.25 for filling on the mule, 3.50 for filling on frames, 2.75 for yarn to be twisted and 2.50 for mule-spun hosiery yarn. It will be readily seen that the system is somewhat complex. Within the past few years there has been a difference recognized between the twist for mules and for ring frames. This difference has existed all the time in practice, but each machine builder hesitated to publish a table giving more twist, and consequently lower speed, than others, and many mill men have been discouraged and lost their positions because they were not able to make the frames run at the twist and speed given in catalogues.

We give below a table for twist on the new basis.

Twist Tables.

Hank roving	Twist, 1.2 x sq. root	Hank roving	Twist, 1.2 x sq. root	Hank roving	Twist, 1.2 x sq. root	Hank roving	Twist, 1.2 x sq. root
1	4.75	3.50	3.25	2.75	2.50		
2	6.72	4.95	4.60	3.89	3.53		
3	8.23	6.06	5.63	4.76	4.33		
4	9.50	7.00	6.50	5.50	5.00		
5	10.62	7.83	7.27	6.15	5.59		
6	11.63	8.57	7.96	6.73	6.12		
7	12.56	9.26	8.60	7.27	6.61		
8	13.43	9.90	9.19	7.78	7.07		
9	14.25	10.50	9.75	8.25	7.50		

10	15.02	11.07	10.27	8.69	7.90
11	15.75	11.61	10.78	9.12	8.29
12	16.45	12.12	11.26	9.52	8.66
13	17.12	12.62	11.72	9.91	9.01
14	17.77	13.10	12.16	10.29	9.35
15	18.39	13.56	12.59	10.65	9.68
16	19.00	14.00	13.00	11.00	10.00
17	19.58	14.43	13.40	11.34	10.31
18	20.15	14.85	13.79	11.66	10.60
19	20.70	15.26	14.17	11.98	10.89
20	21.24	15.65	14.53	12.30	11.18
21	21.76	16.04	14.89	12.60	11.46
22	22.27	16.42	15.24	12.89	11.73
23	22.78	16.79	15.59	13.19	11.99
24	23.27	17.15	15.92	13.47	12.25
25	23.75	17.50	16.25	13.75	12.50
26	24.22	17.85	16.57	14.02	12.75
27	24.68	18.19	16.89	14.29	12.99
28	25.13	18.52	17.20	14.55	13.23
29	25.58	18.85	17.50	14.81	13.46
30	26.02	19.17	17.80	15.06	13.69
31	26.44	19.49	18.10	15.31	13.92
32	26.87	19.80	18.38	15.55	14.14
33	27.28	20.11	18.67	15.80	14.36
34	27.69	20.41	18.95	16.03	14.58
35	28.10	20.71	19.23	16.27	14.79
36	28.50	21.00	19.50	16.50	15.00
37	28.89	21.29	19.77	16.72	15.21
38	29.28	21.58	20.03	16.95	15.41
39	29.66	21.86	20.30	17.17	15.61
40	30.04	22.14	20.55	17.39	15.81
41	30.42	22.41	20.81	17.61	16.01
42	30.78	22.68	21.06	17.82	16.20
43	31.14	22.95	21.31	18.03	16.39
44	31.50	23.22	21.56	18.24	16.58
45	31.86	23.48	21.80	18.45	16.77
46	32.21	23.74	22.04	18.65	16.96
47	32.56	23.99	22.28	18.85	17.14
48	32.90	24.25	22.52	19.05	17.32
49	33.25	24.50	22.75	19.25	17.50
50	33.58	24.75	22.98	19.44	17.68
51	33.92	24.99	23.21	19.64	17.85
Counts or Numbers	Frame Warp Twist	Frame Filling Twist	Mule Filling Twist	Twist for Doubling	Hosiery Yarn
52	34.25	25.24	23.44	19.85	18.03
53	34.58	25.48	23.66	20.02	18.20
54	34.90	25.72	23.88	20.21	18.37
55	35.22	25.96	24.10	20.39	18.54
56	35.54	26.17	24.32	20.58	18.71
57	35.86	26.42	24.53	20.76	18.87
58	36.17	26.66	24.75	20.94	19.04
59	36.48	26.88	24.96	21.12	19.20
60	36.79	27.11	25.16	21.30	19.36

The calculation for twist is as follows:

Rule.—Consider the whirl the driver. Multiply the diameter of the whirl by all the driving gears and the circumference of the front roller, and divide the product into the diameter of the cylinder, multiplied by all the driven gears.

If the whirl is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, consider it 3, and also put the diameter of the cylinder in fourths. If it is 7 inches, put it 28. If the whirl is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, use 7 in the calculation, and 56 for the cylinder.

Example.—Cylinder 7 inches, whirl $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, cylinder gear 25 teeth, stud or crown gear 100 teeth, twist gear 56 teeth, front-rollers gear 112 teeth, what is the twist, with 10 per cent allowance?

$$28 \times 100 \times 112 = 313,600$$

$$3 \times 25 \times 56 \times 3.14 = 14,137$$

$$313,600 \div 14,137 = 22.18$$

$$22.18 \text{ less } 10 \text{ per cent, } = 19.96$$

As in other calculations, the twist multiplied by the twist gear equals the twist constant.

The best way to ascertain the twist is to mark a bobbin and count the number of turns it makes while the front roller revolves one time. Divide the number by 3.1416, and the quotient is the actual twist per inch. When calculating the twist, allowance must be made for slippage of bands, and for size of bands. It is obvious that a band fitting a V-shaped groove will turn the whirl where the greatest pressure is. This is not at the bottom of the groove, but somewhere between it and its greatest working diameter.

No two builders agree concerning this loss of twist. Some put it at 8 per cent, some at 10, and some at 13. In the tables this allowance is

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usually made in stating the relation of the cylinder to the whirl. If the calculations are made by gears, this difference complicates matters, but if made by the above method, the results are actual. It has long been known by good spinners that small bands were better than large ones, one of the chief reasons being that they give more twist, as their effective diameter is nearer the bottom of the groove.

Table of Twist Constants. Saco-Pettee Frame.

Diameter of Whirl	Diameter of Cylinder	Relation	Cylinder Gear	Jack Gear	Front Roller Gear	Constant
3-4	7	8.25	38	124	108	926
3-4	7	8.25	30	132	65	751
13-16	7	7.75	38	124	108	870
13-16	7	7.75	30	132	65	706
7-8	7	7.25	38	124	108	814
7-8	7	7.25	30	132	65	660
3-4	7	8.25	38	124	94	806
3-4	7	8.25	30	132	108	1249
13-16	7	7.75	38	124	94	757
13-16	7	7.75	30	132	108	1173
7-8	7	7.25	38	124	94	708
7-8	7	7.25	30	132	108	1097
3-4	7	8.25	54	108	65	342
13-16	7	7.75	54	108	65	321
7-8	7	7.25	54	108	65	300

No allowance for slippage, and 10 per cent for size of bands.
Constant ÷ Twist = Twist Gear.

Table of Twist Constants. Whitin Frame.

Diameter of Whirl	Diameter of Cylinder	Relation	Cylinder Gear	Stud Gear	Front Roller Gear	Constant
3-4	6.25	7.44	22	88	108	1022.70
3-4	6.25	7.44	36	74	108	525.60
7-8	6.25	6.47	22	88	108	889.20
7-8	6.25	6.47	36	74	108	456.90
3-4	6.25	7.44	55	55	108	255.60
7-8	6.25	6.47	55	55	108	222.30
3-4	7	8.33	55	55	108	286.20
3-4	7	8.33	22	88	108	1145.10
3-4	7	8.33	36	74	108	588.30
7-8	7	7.25	22	88	108	996.60
7-8	7	7.25	36	74	108	512.10
13-16	7	7.68	22	88	108	1055.70
7-8	7	7.25	55	55	108	249.00

3-4	8	9.52	55	55	108	327.00
7-8	8	8.28	55	55	108	284.40
3-4	8	9.52	22	88	108	1308.60
3-4	8	9.52	36	74	108	672.40
7-8	8	8.28	22	88	108	1138.20
7-8	8	8.28	36	74	108	584.70
13-16	8	8.91	22	88	108	1224.60
13-16	8	8.91	36	74	108	629.40
13-16	8	8.91	55	55	108	306.30
13-16	7	7.68	36	74	108	542.40
13-16	7	7.68	55	55	108	264.00

No allowance for slippage, and 10 per cent for size of bands.
Constant ÷ Twist = Twist Gear.

(To be continued.)

Cotton Yield Per Acre.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The production of cotton per acre during 1912 while lower than in 1911 was more than 12 pounds greater than the average for the previous five year, the department of agriculture preliminary estimate announces.

The acreage production in 1912 was 193.2 pounds against 207.7 pounds in 1911, and 180.1 pounds the five-year average. In Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and California the production per acre was greater than in 1911, while in Arkansas it equalled the 1911 production. In other states it was lower. The highest average production was in California with 430 pounds. North Carolina produced 271 pounds, Missouri 267, Virginia 266, South Carolina 219, Texas 206, Louisiana 197, Arkansas 190, Oklahoma 184, Mississippi 177, Alabama 173, Tennessee 171, Georgia 163 and Florida 119.

All states except Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri exceeded the five-year average acreage production.

The Stenographer's Innings.

On a trial in a certain court in this state, says Law Notes, when the witness on the stand was being subjected to a merciless cross-examination, in answering one question the witness nodded. Whereupon the court stenographer, who was crowding the limit to get in all and could not see the witness, at once demanded:

"Answer that question," to which the witness replied:

"I did answer it; I nodded my head."

The stenographer, without a moment's hesitation, came right back with: "Well, I heard it rattle, but could not tell whether it was up and down or from side to side."—Exchange.

Dyeing Mixed Goods

FABRICS woven from fibres on to the fibres unevenly, differing in character meet The sulphocyanines 5R and G B many of the requirements are applied in the absence of acid, of contemporaneous fash- but the amount of sulphate of soda ions, since it is possible by this pro- is increased, almost doubled. cedure to produce many pleasing The Badische also recommend effects that could not be attained sulphate of soda alone, 10 to 20 per otherwise. In many instances their cent, in applying certain direct dye- production makes many demands stuffs, to wool and silk, notably py- upon the skill and resource of the ramine yellows and oranges and dyer, and the large color manufac- cotton brown R N. turers have not been slow to make Oxamine fast red, with oxamine known the particular recommenda- violet and alkaline violet R, gives tions belonging for the purpose to a beautiful shade of brown. many of their products. The dye- Another popular class of fabric ing of mixed goods may be accom- is a mixture of wool and artificial plished in two ways, either by two silk and some very pretty effects are consecutive courses of treatment or produced. As the two fibres differ by dyeing in one bath with color- in nature, the dyeing is generally ing matters carefully selected, ac- conducted in two operations and cording to their adaptability in this sometimes in one operation if color- respect. These methods, however, ing matters have been chosen which cannot be applied indiscriminately method consists in dyeing the wool in all cases. The first-named meth- as ordinarily with the acid dye- od is the more difficult, but it ad- stuffs, then washing the material, mits of the employment of the color- and after the bath has cooled down ing matters most appropriate for to 30 deg. C. the artificial silk is dyed with the substantive dyestuffs. By this method light blues may be produced with the use of cyanan- throl B G A for the dyeing of the wool and oxamine pure blue 6 B along with a trace of pyramine yellow G for the artificial silk, or with alizarin uranol R and benzo brilliant blue 6B, or evanol F F. For the production of blacks it is preferred to dye the artificial silk with the diazotisable dyestuffs and then to dye the wool in a boiling bath of acid without addition of sulphate of soda, using either sulphuric, acetic or formic acid, according to the circumstances.

This analogy in constitution makes it possible to employ a certain number of acid coloring matters that dye both fibres simultaneously. Slight variations in the methods of application come into consideration, however, according to the special properties of the dye-stuff chosen. For the purpose of dyeing mixtures of wool and silk Bayers recommend a single bath containing 10 per cent of sulphate of soda and 3½ per cent of sulphuric acid, especially for the following dyestuffs, Spramine yellow G, light fast yellow G, and medium yellow G. The first two give pure yellows and the third a yellowish orange.

Also ponceau 4R, fast red A, alizarin rubinol R, brilliant acid blue A, brilliant wool blue FFR, avid violet 10B, and Victoria black B. In a second method for another series of dyestuffs, the sulphuric acid is replaced by a slightly lower than equivalent quantity of acetic acid. These are Sulphone yellow R and orange G, cloth red 3G and G B, some of the acid alizarines, alizarin evanine green G, and alizarin sky blue B; and fast wool blue B L, alkali violet 10B, Victoria black. In the case of the last, and also the naphthylamine blacks 4R and F5, a further amount of acid requires to be added to the bath towards the end of the dyeing operation.

In most cases the dyeing of the material is commenced with the liquor at a temperature of 50 deg. C, gradually raising to the boil in the course of about 30 to 40 minutes.

A modification of the method must be made if the coloring matter goes

on to the fibres unevenly. The sulphocyanines 5R and G B are applied in the absence of acid, but the amount of sulphate of soda is increased, almost doubled.

The Badische also recommend sulphate of soda alone, 10 to 20 per cent, in applying certain direct dyestuffs, to wool and silk, notably pyramine yellows and oranges and cotton brown R N.

Oxamine fast red, with oxamine violet and alkaline violet R, gives a beautiful shade of brown.

Another popular class of fabric is a mixture of wool and artificial silk and some very pretty effects are produced. As the two fibres differ in nature, the dyeing is generally conducted in two operations and sometimes in one operation if coloring matters have been chosen which method consists in dyeing the wool as ordinarily with the acid dyestuffs, then washing the material, and after the bath has cooled down to 30 deg. C. the artificial silk is dyed with the substantive dyestuffs. By this method light blues may be produced with the use of cyananthrol B G A for the dyeing of the wool and oxamine pure blue 6 B along with a trace of pyramine yellow G for the artificial silk, or with alizarin uranol R and benzo brilliant blue 6B, or evanol F F. For the production of blacks it is preferred to dye the artificial silk with the diazotisable dyestuffs and then to dye the wool in a boiling bath of acid without addition of sulphate of soda, using either sulphuric, acetic or formic acid, according to the circumstances.

A second method consists in dyeing the two sorts of fibre with either acid or direct dyestuffs in the presence of sulphate of soda. A mixture of benzo eosine and alizarin rubinol R gives a fine shade of pink. Dyeing from a single bath can only be satisfactorily accomplished by a careful selection of suitable dyes.

A third method consists in dyeing the wool portion in an acid bath, washing the material and then mordanting with tannin and tartar emetic and dyeing next with mordant dyes. These two operations, however, must be conducted in cold liquors. Meister, Lucius and Bruning recommend a method which differs slightly from the foregoing. According to this the wool is dyed with acid dyes along with the requisite amounts of sulphate of soda and formic acid, then, before the dyeing is terminated, add, according to the shade desired, a quantity of tannin ranging from 3 to 5 per cent, and finish at the boil to bring the wool to shade. The goods are next washed and passed through tartar emetic. The tannin acts as a sort of resisting agent for the wool and then the artificial silk may be dyed with the substantive dyes.

(Textile Colorist).

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Cotton Goods in Russia.

(Continued from Page 3.)

more than one-half came from Russia. Cotton goods constitute Persia's leading import, their value in 1909 being \$11,000,000, of which Russia furnished over 50 per cent. The Russian influence in Persia is very strong, particularly in the northern part of the country, where practically all business is in the hands of Russians, and this has secured to the empire the bulk of the country's trade. Russian manufacturers are well informed as to the class of cotton goods in greatest demand and they endeavor to cater to this demand and to the ever-changing styles. The goods shipped to Persia are gray and bleached sheetings, chiefly muslin and bias, and a great variety of cheap printed goods, including many grades of koomach and calico. Colored goods are in greatest demand in Persia, and they constitute 80 per cent of the total exports thereof. The latter statement is also true with regard to Russia's two other principal markets, China and Afghanistan.

The goods exported without drawback include all those shipped to Finland and about one-third of the shipments to China, with which country Russia has a special tariff agreement. It may safely be assumed that most of these goods are printed, since such goods constitute the greater part of the manufactures. Exports to Persia and China have nearly doubled in the past 10 years. In Turkey, too, the manufacturers are obtaining an increasing amount of trade, and the shipments of cloth to that country amounted to 1,111,900 pounds in 1909, as compared with only 108,300 pounds in 1901. Recently agents have been sent into the Balkans and in Roumania and Bulgaria a serious attempt is being made to capture a share of the cotton goods trade.

It is evident that Russian cotton manufacturers will continue to concern themselves chiefly with their well-protected home market, but the growth of the industry is likely to be too rapid for the demands of the native population, and it is only natural that they should seek an outlet in the markets at their own door and in the countries in which they have already secured a foothold. But the Empire of the Czar is the most extensive on the globe, with the sole exception of Great Britain and its possessions, and it is practically a world within itself—a world, too, that is only beginning to develop its enormous resources. The improved condition of the people that must necessarily follow this development will increase the buying power of the peasants and create a larger demand at home for the products of the cotton manufacturing and other industries, and the protective principle, which appears to be a settled economic policy, will doubtless secure to the cotton industry the monopoly of the home market which it has hitherto enjoyed.

English Cotton Spinning Profits.

According to the analysis of the stock-taking results of Lancashire cotton spinning companies, by William Lattersall, of Manchester, for the 12 months ending Nov. 30, the experience of spinners during the year shows a decided improvement over 1911. At the time of the remarkable prosperity in 1907 and 1908 record profits were made, but a severe depression followed, and in 1909 and 1910 serious losses were recorded. A little improvement occurred last year, and the average profit per company was \$1,913. For the past 12 months, however, the average profit per company is \$22,514. Mr. Lattersall's statement gives particulars of 74 concerns, and it is noteworthy that only one company records a loss for the year. The total share capital of these concerns amounts to \$13,289,096 and the loans are \$6,151,880. The present value of the mills, including machinery, is \$16,422,184 and the factories contain 2,363,883 twist spindles and 3,770,404 welt spindles.

The total profit of the 74 companies for the 12 months after paying interest on loans and allowing for depreciation is \$1,688,320. The profit on share capital works out at 12.70 per cent per annum, as compared with only 1.06 per cent per annum last year. On share and loan capital combined the profit is 8.65 per cent per annum, compared with 0.71 per cent per annum in 1911. The year opened favorably, but toward the end of the first six months' business was not so profitable, and the results at the end of June were not very satisfactory. Since then, however, a steady improvement has taken place, and recent stock takings have been encouraging. The improvement has been reflected in the market for shares, values having appreciated during the last few months. As the year draws to a close the prospects for spinners are decidedly bright. Engagements are extensive and the report indicates that 1913 will be better than this year.

Why He Wanted to Know.

The man in the upper berth leaned over its edge and jamming his frown firmly down on his brow, cried in a harsh, coarse voice that was audible above the rattle and rumble of the engine:

"Hi, you down there. Are you rich?"

"Hey?" ejaculated the man in the lower berth, almost swallowing his Adam's apple. "Whizzer mazzey?"

"I say, are you rich?"

"What's that, sir? Rich? What do you mean by making me up in the middle of the night to ask me such a question as that?"

"I want to know—that's why."

"Well, then, confound you, I am rich. Now, I hope your curiosity is satisfied, and you will let me go to sleep."

"Very rich?"

"Millionaire, confound you. Now shut up, and—"

"Well, then, why in torment, don't you charter a whole train to do your snoring in?"—Searchlight.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Warp Preparation

Contributed Exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin by J. H. Bagwell

ECONOMY in manufacturing and quality of the finished product are receiving a greater amount of attention in most mills today than at any time within the history of the cotton mill business. In order to maintain the high standard of quality, which is desired in the weaving at a minimum cost of the finished product, it is necessary to maintain a high standard of warp preparation, which includes spooling, warping and slashing.

The value of carefulness in the preparation of work for weaving cannot be emphasized too strongly. Many of the best equipped mills of the South today are careless in their preparatory departments to such an extent that it is detrimental to the quality and quantity of the weaving, and often the total cost of the finished product is several cents per pound more than it should be besides having a waste account that the practical man would call unreasonable.

Many are the excuses given for the waste and bad work, but the truth of the matter is they are in such a hurry to get a large production through the preparatory departments they do not give a thought to what the final results and cost will be in the weaving.

The weave room is, we might say, the indicator of the mill, for no other room will show up the bad work like the weave room. This room generally means the success or failure of the entire plant, its ability to turn out a high standard of quality and large production means a ready market for their goods, a low manufacturing cost and plenty of well contented help in the weave room. Its inability to do so means a poor market for the goods, a low quality and weaving production and a cost that usually wipes out what margin of profit there should be in the manufacturing, and usually means a shortage of help. The man higher up usually finds out, sooner or later, that something in the mill is radically rotten and that he has a "bum mill" on his hands.

Usually there is plenty of time

given in looking after the bad work from the weave room, but they seem to pass up the bad work from the other departments, as a matter of course, and expect the weaver to get quality and quantity out of work which has not been properly prepared. So in order to hold his help and try to keep up his production in quantity, some overseers will begin to loosen up a little here and a little there, and put on a little extra help, cut out and pull off a bad warp here and there, with the result that it often leaves good men wondering why they cannot pay a dividend.

Good yarn is essential to good weaving, but if the yarn is of the highest standard of quality, to main the high standard results that are desired in the subsequent processes, the yarn must have the proper care and attention at the spooler. The spooler is a very simple machine apparently, and gives very little trouble, so far as repairs are concerned, but the building of the spool is an important consideration. If the yarn is not well run on the spool a wobbly and badly wound spool is the result, which will yank and jerk the yarn at every turn and strain it so it will not work well at any subsequent machine. The traverse motion should be so adjusted that the spool will be even and oval well in the middle, without running over at the ends. To accomplish this is very simple, yet many spooling departments suffer for want of proper adjustment of the traverse and guides, the traverse motion should be shortened about one-eighth of an inch at each end of the spool, the spool will then round out well without running over at the ends. The guides should be set close enough to prevent bunches and gouts from passing through.

Excessive speed should be avoided on the spooler, as on any other machine, if you would have high standard results. Excessive speeds mean excessive waste and bad work. Proper consideration should be given the size of the spool. If the spool is too large for the number of yarn it subjects the yarn to ex-

cessive strain on the warpers and causes it to run bad, especially on the starting of a beam when the spool is full.

Knot Tying.

Knot tying is one of the greatest questions that concerns the weaver. More loom stoppage can be traced to this than any other one thing in the preparation of the work. The knot tyer ties a positive and uniformly small knot, provided the knottier is in good condition, but some users do not give them the proper care and attention they should have and they may go all day tying bad knots, which will cause bad work at the warpers and in the weaving.

Spooler hands, if not well trained will let the yarn "kink" which means stoppage of the loom if they are drapers, or have the warp stop motion.

There should be a system of daily inspection of the knotters and spoolers, the guides should be looked after very closely. If not, some spooler tenders will pack up the guides with waste to hold them open so that the lumps and gouts will pass through instead of breaking down as they should, thus substituting a mechanical device that was designed to eliminate and not add to the bad work.

If extra care and attention is given the yarn at the spooler to insure the removal so far as possible of all defects in the yarn that cause trouble in the weaving, even though it costs a little more to do so, it will add greatly to the quality and quantity of the weaving production and will in the end abundantly repay the mill.

Warping.

Good warping is essential to good slashing, but in order to have good warping, it is necessary that the warpers be in first class condition and have a careful operative on them. A set when being sized can never be longer than the shortest beam, therefore it is very important that the measuring device be in good shape to prevent unnecessary waste being made on the slasher, on account of one beam running out sort, leaving a lot of good yarn on

the others that must be cut off. There are several things that will cause this. Special attention should be given the device for measuring the warp and stopping off the machine at the desired length. We should see that the measuring roll works free and that the gears are deep enough to prevent back lash and at the same time not deep enough to bind. See that the roller is not worn slick, thereby allowing the yarn to pass over it without turning it. See that the measuring rolls are the same diameter, if not the warps will vary in length.

Having the measuring roll and connecting gears in good condition, attention should next be given the slack roller to see that there is weight enough to take up the slack and hold the yarn tight against the measuring roll when running up the slack, to keep the yarn from slipping over the measuring roll. If there is more weight on one roll than the other there is liable to be a variation in the length. Each machine should be numbered and beams marked accordingly, then if there is a variation in the length of any it can readily be told which machine is giving the trouble.

The operative should pull down the yarn and set the clock before the warper is started after creeling, then if the measuring device is in proper condition there should be no variation in the length of the warps. However, if the warper tender waits until they get up all the broken threads before setting the clock, like some do, there will be a variation in the length because some warpers will be run longer than others in getting them straight and all ends up.

Having these things right and with a good careful operative on the warpers, the waste should not be over eight ounces to the beam of four hundred ends on number 20's yarn. However, it is very easy for it to run up to two or three pounds with a careless operative, besides causing endless trouble in the slashing.

(To Be Continued)

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Previous Contests.

Considerable interest is being taken in the contest which we will run during February for the best practical paper on "Practical and Efficient Spinning," and papers will soon begin to come in as there are many who wish to win the prizes of \$10.00 and \$5.00.

In May, 1911, we ran a contest on "Opening, Mixing and Picking," the first prize being won by G. B. McCracken of McComb City, Miss., and P. B. Parks of Rock Hill, S. C., and B. W. Bingham, of Marshall, N. C., tied for second prize.

In November, 1911, we ran a contest on "Management of Help," which was won by T. C. Gore of Camden, S. C., while Chas. M. Stoy of Anniston, Ala., and C. H. Goodroe of Yazoo, Miss., tied for second place.

The idea of these contests was originated by our editor, David Clark, while editor of the Textile Manufacturer, and he ran three contests while editor of that journal, they being as follows:

In November, 1909, on "Causes and Prevention of Uneven Yarn." That contest resulted in a tie between Ben F. Houston, of Monroe, N. C., and Geo. F. Breitz, of Lumberton, N. C.

In February, 1910, on "Weave Room Ideas," first prize being won by J. H. Bagwell, of Huntsville, Ala., and the second prize by Eugene Herring, of Aragon, Ga.

In June, 1910, on "Ideas About Cards," which was won by R. L. Biggs of Rockingham, N. C., while L. H. Miller, of Darlington, S. C., and C. H. Strickland of Belton, S. C., tied for second prize.

Aside from the money value of the prize is a considerable honor and a great benefit to any mill man to win and we expect to see quite a large number enter this contest.

Rules.

The prize for the best article will be \$10.00 and for the second best \$5.00.

After the contest the articles will be printed in book form.

The following are the rules that will govern this contest:

(1). The judges will be seven men actively engaged in cotton manufacturing.

(2). They will be instructed to award the prizes to men who contribute the best practical papers on "Practical and Efficient Spinning."

(3). Papers must not be of greater length than three columns.

(4). Papers will be published in the same order as received by us and where two papers are of equal merit the one received first will be given the decision.

(5). No paper will be considered in the contest which is received later than February 15th.

(6). Assumed names must be signed to the articles, but the real names must be known to us.

(7). The judges will reserve the right to throw out any article containing sections copied from books or previously written articles on spinning.

(8). After the discussion is closed the articles will be printed in book form with either the real or assumed name of the writers, according to their wishes.

A Question.

Editor:

I would appreciate the following information from experienced superintendents and overseers regarding clothing rolls:

"Which is the best? To make a straight lap on the roll or a diagonal lap."

Please give reasons for which is best. X. Y. Z.

What He Would Like to Know.

Editor:

I notice that the Southern Textile Bulletin will operate a contest for the best practical paper on the spinning room and I am going to read the papers with a great deal of interest.

I hope that some of the writers will deal with the subject in a different manner than that which we usually see as there are many practical ideas that can be brought out.

Here are some of the things that I would like to see discussed:

(1) Travelers, their wearing and running qualities and their shape.

(2) Gauge and separators, giving the experience of the writers with wide gauge and with and without separators.

(3) Traverse, giving experience with long traverse on filling and its effect on production not only in the spinning room but on the looms.

(4) System in doffing, giving results of experiments on time required for doffing different frames.

These are only a few ideas but they are practical things dealing with the efficiency of the spinning room and I hope many of the writers will include them.

Young Spinner.

CLARK'S DIRECTORY.

New Edition—Up-to-date.

The Jan. 1st, 1913 edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills is now ready for distribution. Price \$1.00.

It not only contains all of the new mills but shows:

12 reorganizations or radical changes in ownership and management.

76 increase of capital stock or equipment.

82 changes among mill officials, including many buyers.

57 changes among mill superintendents.

The last edition is now out of date and therefore inaccurate. Get the Jan. 1st, 1913 edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills and have reliable, up-to-date information.

Price \$1.00.

CLARK PUBLISHING CO.

Charlotte, N. C.

Dolls Buried With Her.

Alpha Lashley, the four-year-old daughter of Mrs. G. T. Lashley, of Pilot Mills, Raleigh, N. C., drank a quantity of liquor a visitor carried to the Lashley home Christmas eve and died from the effects of it. They buried the little girl Christmas day and with her the two dolls Santa Claus was to bring her. The child had longed for the dolls and talked almost constantly about them.

Tragedy at Stanley.

A tragedy occurred at Stanley, N. C., last week, when M. A. Turbyfield, a popular second hand employed at the Stanley Manufacturing company's plant, was instantly killed by a falling pulley, which struck him unawares. It seems that Mr. Turbyfield was assisting in some repair work in the mill when the accident happened which ushered him into eternity without warning.

What Do You Know

About Running a Spinning Room?

Do you know the proper system for operating a spinning room so as to make good running work and high grade yarns?

Do You Know How

To Get Production and Quality?

How to manage the help and adjust the machinery so as to operate a spinning room in a practical and efficient manner.

During February, 1913, the Southern Textile Bulletin will run a contest for the best practical article on "PRACTICAL AND EFFICIENT SPINNING."

FIRST PRIZE \$10.00

SECOND PRIZE \$5.00

We would like to have you contribute an article to this contest.

Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9

North Carolina Labor Agitation.

We did not expect our editorial of last week to meet with the entire approval of some North Carolina cotton manufacturers but the statements which we made are true and those acquainted with inside history know that we did not misrepresent facts.

When the mills were idle about two years ago a meeting was held at Greensboro, N. C., to consider curtailment plans with the object in view of reducing the output and thereby advancing the prices to a profitable basis.

The yarn mills that did not run at night said to the night and day operating mills, "You shut down night work and that will be curtailment enough."

The night running mills refused to do so but offered to curtail their entire running time the same percent that the day running mills would curtail. Open threats were then made that the aid of legislation would be sought to force them to suspend night work. We would like to see night work discontinued and we do not believe as a whole it is profitable for mills to operate night and day but we do not like the motives that are influencing at least some of those who are making the fight.

Early Tariff Consideration.

It has been generally understood that the extra session of Congress which will be called by Woodrow Wilson for the consideration of the tariff would not be convened until about April 15th, but it is now reported that the main outcome of Governor Wilson's recent consultations at Trenton with leading Democratic Senators and Representatives has been the determination on his part to fix March 15, or thereabouts as the date for the assembling of Congress in extra session. In reaching this conclusion the President-elect is said to have been influenced by the statements of those with whom he has conferred on the subject that the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives will have the revised tariff schedule ready by March 15, or within a few days thereafter, and there need be no delay in beginning the actual work of enacting the legislation to which the Democratic party is pledged.

By the time of his inauguration, the date on which the Ways and Means Committee will be able to report, the proposed tariff schedules

will be known positively, and it is October 29, as follows: "No thought—the present expectation—that the new President's proclamation calling Congress together in extra session will be issued on March 5, the day after he is installed in office. It seems to be assured from the understanding reached between Governor Wilson and the House leaders that the session will be begun not later than March 18. The first extra session of the Taft Administration was begun on March 15, eleven days after Mr. Taft's inauguration.

A report from Washington states that the Ways and Means Committee is using the former Underwood bill as the basis of tariff revision and is giving very little consideration to the reports which were made by the Tariff Board.

We can not believe that the former Underwood bill relating to the cotton schedule will be put through. When it was introduced and passed at the extra session of 1911, the cotton manufacturers of the South had indirect but reliable assurance that it was not intended to become a law and that it would have been differently drawn if President Taft's veto was not assured.

At the session of last summer it passed the House, but because it was not intended to become a law and because of a fear that President Taft might sign it simply for the purpose of putting the Southern senators and congressmen in a hole, it was purposely amended in the Senate and held up indefinitely in conference.

Very few people know that the cotton tariff bill was not sent to Taft along with the other bills he vetoed last summer, but the above are the facts, and if they would not take chances on Taft, they certainly are not willing to put it up to Woodrow Wilson.

While President Wilson seems in a hurry to start the revision of the tariff, we are placing much confidence in the statement which he made in his speech of acceptance.

The paragraphs in his speech of acceptance referred to above are as follows: "It is obvious that the changes we make should be made only at such rate, and in such way as will least interfere with a normal, healthful course of commerce and manufacturing."

Let me say again that what we are seeking is not disturbance of any sound or honest thing but merely the rule of right and of the common good. We need no revolution; we need no excited change.

And a further assurance was given in his speech in New York on

October 29, as follows: "No thought—the present expectation—that the new President's proclamation calling Congress together in extra session will be issued on March 5, the day after he is installed in office. It seems to be assured from the understanding reached between Governor Wilson and the House leaders that the session will be begun not later than March 18. The first extra session of the Taft Administration was begun on March 15, eleven days after Mr. Taft's inauguration.

If President Wilson meant what he said in the above speeches he can not sign bills making radical and sudden reductions in tariff schedules, and the former Underwood bill as applied to the cotton schedule is certainly radical and extreme.

We recognize the fact that some reductions will be made but we do not think they will be such as to seriously effect the industry.

Export of Cotton Goods Increases.

American exports of cotton manufacturers have increased 170 per cent in the last fifteen years and are growing, while imports of cotton manufactures have increased 120 per cent during the same period. Statistics of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce announced show that the imports this year will approximate \$70,000,000. The exports probably will exceed \$50,000,000. Imports are coming in at about the same rate as in 1910 and 1911 but exports are rapidly increasing.

The United States, producer of 70 per cent of the world's cotton, exports two-thirds of its production, chiefly to England, Germany, France and other European countries from which the United States in turn imports quantities of cotton manufactures, mostly of higher grade. Europe, as yet, takes only a very small proportion of American manufactured cottons. China ranks first as a market for American cotton cloths, though exports to China this year are considerably less than in earlier years.

American clothing and knit goods are exported chiefly to Canada and the United Kingdom. Practically every civilized country is represented in the list of communities to which American cotton goods are exported, and while in some cases the totals are relatively small they are sufficient in size and growth to give promise of future expansion.

In exportation of cotton manufactures the United States, while making steady progress, is far behind certain industrial countries of Europe. Up to this time American cotton manufactures have been chiefly occupied in supplying the market, only a small part of domestic production entering into national trade.

**BYRD TEXTILE MACHINERY AND
SUPPLY CO.**

DURHAM, N. C.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY, ETC.

N. C. SELLING AGENTS

DOUGLAS & CO'S. MILL STARCHES.**CARDS,
DRAWING,**COTTON
MILL MACHINERY**SPINNING
FRAMES,****MASON MACHINE WORKS**

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.**COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES****MULES,
LOOMS.****PERSONAL NEWS**

V. A. Howard has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Albion Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C.

B. W. Isom, of Spartanburg, S. C. is now secretary of the Spartan Mill, of that place.

J. C. Hill has been promoted to the position of loom fixer at the Monroe (N. C.) Mills.

C. H. Byers has resigned as overseer of carding at the Dixie Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

Marion Brofford has resigned as master mechanic at the Elizabeth City (N. C.) Mills.

T. C. Wilson has resigned as superintendent of the Wadesboro (N. C.) Mills.

J. A. Wix, of Columbus, Ga., is now second hand of weaving at the Clinton (S. C.) Mills.

C. K. Taylor has been promoted from superintendent to manager of the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

R. K. Wallace has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the Yazoo City (Miss.) Mills.

J. J. Rauch has resigned as superintendent of the Cohannett Mills, Fingerville, S. C.

W. A. Riddle has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

L. O. Skidmore, of Kinston, N. C. is now overseer of spinning at the Asheville (N. C.) Mills.

W. W. McDonald of Rhodhiss, N. C., is now running the slasher at the Ivey Mill, Hickory, N. C.

John Thompson has been promoted to electrician at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

F. H. Moore has accepted the position of superintendent of the Kosciusko (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

Robt. Houck of Brookford, N. C. is now fixing looms at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C.

Albert Cruise is now overseer of dyeing at the Kosciusko (Miss.) Mills.

W. H. Gibson, Jr., of Easley, S. C., has accepted a position with the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

W. E. Nelson, of Washington Mills, Fries, Va., has accepted position as slasher tender at Martinsville, Va.

T. J. Flanagan has been promoted from loom fixer to overseer weaving at Martinsville, Va.

T. S. Samples, of Schoolfield, Va. has accepted position as loom fixer at Martinsville, Va.

J. M. Quinn, overseer of carding at the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C., now has charge of the spinning also.

J. J. Brown, of Columbia, S. C., has accepted the position of cloth room overseer at the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

O. T. Bradbury, of Asheville, S. C., is now second hand in the cloth room at the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

C. A. Cragg has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

S. K. Lineberger has been promoted to engineer and master mechanic at the Highland Park Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

R. B. Kennedy has been promoted from cashier to assistant general manager of the Waxahachie (Tex.) Mills.

H. T. Hanna has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the King Mills, Burlington, N. C.

O. J. Ludwick has resigned as overseer of weaving at Martinsville, Va., and has moved to Salisbury, N. C.

R. E. McFadden as resigned as secretary of the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., and will engage in other business.

G. R. Brook, of Eatonton, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Gate City Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

O. C. Tuttle has resigned as section hand at the Bemis Cotton Mill, Bemis, Tenn., and gone to Portland, Oregon.

W. J. Sloan has resigned as time-keeper at the Laurens (S. C.) Mills to become bookkeeper at the Darlington (S. C.) Mills.

J. W. Norkett has resigned his position at the Woodlawn Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C., to become overseer of spinning with the Albion Mills, of the same place.

J. T. Tidwell has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C., and is now with one of the mills at Huntsville, Ala.

William D. Anderson has been promoted from assistant treasurer to treasurer and general manager of the Lockhart (S. C.) Mills.

G. F. James, formerly manager of the James Knitting Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C., has become manager of the Marion (N. C.) Knitting Mills.

J. H. Chambliss, who has been secretary and treasurer of the Brazos Valley Cotton Mills, West, Tex., is now superintendent of those mills.

C. C. Taylor has resigned as second hand in No. 1 carding at the American Spinning Mill, Greenville, S. C., and accepted a position with the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

J. W. Miller has resigned as master mechanic at the Highland Park Mill, Rock Hill, S. C., and accepted a similar position with the Hamilton Carhartt Mill of the same place.

E. C. Fleming, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Kosciusko (Miss.) Cotton Mills, has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the same mill.

Robert Lee has resigned as second hand in spinning and winding at the Fort Valley Cotton Mills, to become section hand at the Thomaston (Ga.) Mills.

W. D. McCombs, formerly overseer of spinning at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., is now superintendent of the Cohannett Mills, Fingerville, S. C.

W. J. Oates has resigned as overseer of spinning and spooling at the Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills to become superintendent of the Georgie Mfg. Co., Gainesville, Ga.

D. G. Wallace has resigned as overseer of dyeing at the Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., and accepted similar position at the Stonewall (Miss.) Mills.

A. R. Ellis has resigned as night carder and spinner at the Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C., to become overseer of carding at the Dixie Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

J. C. Stroud, who resigned as carder and spinner at the Holt-Morgan Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., and who was reported as to become superintendent of a mill in Mississippi, will be superintendent of the Meridian (Miss.) Mills.

**Superintendents
and Overseers****Manchester Mills.****Macon, Ga.**

Tom HallSuperintendent
David AdamsCarder
Yancy L. YonSpinner

Yazoo Yarn Mill.**Yazoo City, Miss.**

C. H. GoodroeSuperintendent
W. Y. SmithCarder
A. K. WallaceSpinner
R. F. Goodroe....Master Mechanic

Highland Park Mills.**Rock Hill, S. C.**

C. N. SteedSupt.
Will HovisCarder
John GreenSpinner
G. R. MatthewsWeaver

Unity Spinning Mill.**LaGrange, Ga.**

S. Y. Austin.....Supt.
J. T. Hunt.....Carder
J. M. Davis.....Spinner
J. G. Sayers, Winding and Twisting

Capiola Mills.**Marshall, N. C.**

B. W. BinghamSuperintendent
G. H. SmithCarder
W. C. LowdermilkSpinner
W. C. EasonNight Supt.
P. A. Allison.....Master Mechanic

Walterboro Mills.**Walterboro, S. C.**

D. E. CloughSupt.
L. B. LaneCarder
W. D. Warren.....Weaver
Allen GrovesSpinner
I. Q. Langdale....Master Mechanic

Erwin Mill No. 1.**West Durham, N. C.**

W. P. Phillips.....Supt.
H. E. BroomCarder
R. D. JonesSpinner
S. D. Eubanks.....Weaver
L. B. Cable.....Cloth Room
C. H. Jones.....Master Mechanic

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Laurens, S. C.—The Laurens Cotton Mills have paid a three per cent dividend on a capital of \$350,000.

Gaffney, S. C.—The Limestone Mills have paid a six per cent semi-annual dividend.

Gaffney, S. C.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of Gaffney Mfg. Co., a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent was declared.

Cherokee Falls, S. C.—The Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Co. has paid a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

Kannapolis, N. C.—Four new spinning frames are being placed in the spinning room of the Cannon mill.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Princeton Mills are about ready to begin operations. The plant will manufacture table cloths, napkins, etc.

Gaffney, S. C.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent has been declared by the Hamrick Mills.

Concord, N. C.—The Brown Manufacturing Co. has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

Anniston, Ala.—The Adelaide Mills are adding 1616 spindles to their present equipment, making a total of 7,328 spindles.

Jacksonville, Ala.—At a meeting of the directors of the Ide Cotton Mills Jan. 4th the name of the mills were officially changed to Profile Cotton Mills.

Abbeville, S. C.—The Abbeville Cotton Mill paid a dividend of 3 per cent on its capital stock of \$800,000 after paying an extra dividend of the same amount December 1.

Newton, N. C.—The Ridgeview Hosiery Mill Co., recently organized, intends to install fifty 200-needle knitting machines about February 1st, 1913.

Lancaster, S. C.—The Lancaster Cotton Mills have paid a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend on their common stock, and a 3 1-2 per cent dividend on their preferred stock.

Forest City, N. C.—Work has begun on excavating for the new 150 horsepower boiler which will be added to the plant of the Florence Mills.

Oxford, Ala.—The Southern Mills Corporation, reported last week as adding new spindles and twistors are installing 1,000 spindles and 200 twister spindles, the cost to be about \$4,000. The contracts have been awarded and installation begun.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Manchester Woolen Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, the incorporators being Sam J. Rovics, Gussie Rovics and A. E. Welsh.

Athens, Ga.—The Southern Manufacturing Co., recently reported as contemplating an increase in their equipment, write that they will not add any equipment at the present time.

Randleman, N. C.—The Randleman Hosiery Mills have recently installed additional machinery, and are now advertising for people to handle it. The management states that as fast as help can be secured additional machinery will be placed.

Oklahoma City.—The Western Guaranty and Trust Co., Oklahoma City, is reported as to have arranged for a \$1,000,000 bond issue providing the capital required for the Oklahoma City Cotton Mills proposition. The Cotton Mills Securities Co. is promoting the mill enterprise and I. N. Putnam is among the capitalists interested in the investment.

Lexington, N. C.—The Dacotah Mills, mentioned some time ago as expecting to add new machinery this spring, have purchased 4,800 spindles and 150 looms for an addition to their mill. They will build an extension to the present mill to be 70x101 feet, three stories high. The contract for building the extension was awarded to local contractors.

Dallas, N. C.—An addition 60x75 feet, one story, to the Monarch Cotton Mills, is nearing completion. It will be equipped with 4,000 twister spindles, bringing the total number of spindles in the mill up to 8,200. The product of this mill is to be changed from hosiery yarn to carded yarns Nos. 36's to 50's. The machinery in this addition will be put into operation about February 1st.

Portsmouth, Va.—Superintendent Engle of the Tidewater Knitting Mills of William Sloane & Co., at Chestnut and Duke streets, Prentiss Place, announces that during the present suspension of the mills two new Davis and Furbur 330 spindle mules will be installed in the plant, which will vastly increase its capacity, and make the addition of more operatives to its payrolls necessary.

The mills are at present employing 350 hands and have run practically without interruption since Sloane Co. took charge several years ago.

Mr. Engle stated that the management is now expecting bids for the erection of a large warehouse which is to be constructed on the mill property. That structure will be 56x250 feet.

Augusta, Ga.—The following dividends have been declared by Augusta cotton mill corporations:

Enterprise Manufacturing Co., 3 per cent on \$500,000, \$15,000.

John P. King Manufacturing Co., 3 per cent on \$1,000,000, \$30,000 (common.)

John P. King Manufacturing Co., 7 per cent on \$300,000 (preferred).

Sibley Manufacturing Co., 2 1-2 per cent on \$450,000, \$11,250.

Blacksburg, S. C.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Broad River, formerly the Whittaker Mills, was held last week, at which time the plans for the operation of the mill were mapped out. The officers of the mill, W. P. Hamrick, president and D. C. Ross, secretary, are busily engaged in making preparations for the immediate start of work. New machinery parts have been ordered and the mill will be one of the best equipped in the State.

Randleman, N. C.—The Deep River Mills Company, which at present operates three cotton mills here, is making extensive improvements and additions. The work under way and nearing completion includes the installation of a one thousand horsepower plant, a large dye house and a cotton storage house. The equipment to be installed will be of modern design, and arrangements for more expeditious handling of raw material and materials in the process of manufacture, will be made.

Trion, Ga.—J. E. Sirrine, the engineer in charge of the improvements at the Trion Co., states: "Trion Company is equipping hotel, school, store, auditorium and gineries with sprinkler fire protection; installing heating system in hotel, store, school and auditorium; extending and improving village fire protection; improving and modernizing fire protection equipment in some of old mill buildings; installing modern sanitary water-closets in connection with mill."

Charlotte, N. C.—The hearing in chambers before Messrs. A. J. Draper, A. C. Summerville and A. J. Hagood, commissioners appointed to take the evidence in the suit for damages of the Mecklenburg Manufacturing Company against the Norfolk Southern Railroad for alleged damages to property by reason of extending its main line through the mill village, promises to bring out some very interesting points. The Mecklenburg Manufacturing Company claims that its plant will be damaged in the sum of \$80,000 by reason of the coming of the railroad. The commissioners, after hearing the testimony, pro and con will fix the damage, which is not agreeable to either party, they have the right of appeal to the courts.

Cordova, Ala.—The Indian Head Mills, of Alabama, a corporation organized under the laws of Alabama reports the following statement of its condition on Nov. 2, 1912, to the secretary of the commonwealth:

Assets — Real estate, machinery, \$600,000 new machinery, \$105,154; manufacturing merchandise, material and stock in process, \$431,849; cash and debts receivable, \$240,348; other real estate, \$4,090; profit and loss, \$17,908; total, \$1,399,349.

Liabilities — Capital stock, \$600,000; floating indebtedness, \$798,931; insurance dividend and taxes, \$418; total \$1,399,349.

Raleigh, N. C.—Commissioner of Labor and Printing M. L. Shipman, in a summary issued recently, reports 56 knitting mills in North Carolina, using approximately 15,000,000 pounds of raw material; the value of the annual output of the mills is estimated at \$6,082,360. The capital stock of 41 of the mills is \$3,876,360. The number of spindles employed is 49,440; knitting machines, 7,188; sewing machines, 596; Loopers, 27; ribbers, 25; cards, 201; horsepower required to operate, 49,440; employees, 2,243 males, 3,774 females and 771 children. Upwards of 15,000 people are dependent on the mills for support through the employees. The high average wage scale for men is \$2.59 and for women, \$1.68, and the low average for males is 89 cents and for females, 65 cents.

Marion, N. C.—About three hundred new looms have been received by the Marion Mfg. Co. from the Draper Company, Hopedale, Mass. Twenty-five cards from the Saco-Lowell shops and 40 frames of spinning from Fales & Jenks Machine Company, Pawtucket, R. I.

The erectors from the Fales & Jenks shops are now here erecting spinning in the new mill. The American Moistening Company's men are now here putting up the humidifiers in the new mill.

The company of whom Mr. D. D. Little, of Spartanburg, S. C., is the president and treasurer, paid its semi-annual dividend on January 1st of 3 per cent on the common stock, there being no preferred stock on the plant.

It is thought now that a considerable portion of the new mill will be in operation by the 1st to the 15th of February.

Anderson, S. C.—At the meeting of the directors of the Riverside and the Toxaway Mills held in Baltimore Monday afternoon, B. B. Gossett was elected president of both mills, to succeed Alf Moore of Spartanburg, who had recently been elected president and had later resigned on account of the death of his brother. James P. Gossett was elected vice president of Riverside and D. A. Led-

better remains as vice president of Foxaway.

B. B. Gossett will immediately resign his connection as secretary and assistant treasurer of the Williamston Mills and will remain as vice president of the Brogan Mills, of which his father, J. P. Gossett is the president.

Norfolk, Va.—Alleging misrepresentation of the financial condition of the company under previous management and broken agreements on the part of certain majority interests, four minority stockholders of the Union Cotton Bagging corporation, a \$232,000 concern of Norfolk, have asked Judge Edmund Waddill, of the United States court, eastern district of Virginia, to appoint a receiver for that concern.

The petitioners to the 7,000-word bills are: Eugene Holt, Burlington, N. C.; W. A. Erwin, J. Harper Erwin and H. H. Mullen, the last three of Durham, N. C. Those named as defendants in the bill are Raphael Margolius, Isaac Margolius, Isaac Hirsch, Mrs. Mattie E. Margolius, wife of Isaac Margolius and W. Dorsey Pender, attorney at law. The plaintiffs declared Mr. Pender was misled by the statements made by the defendants to him and to the plaintiffs and others.

The Union Cotton Bagging Corporation has a branch plant in Spartanburg, S. C., the factory being near the Saxon Cotton Mill. The corporation became interested in Spartanburg about a year ago and purchased the buildings formerly occupied by the Lion furniture factory and installed machinery for the manufacture of cotton bagging and ties.

Lexington, N. C. — The million-dollar cotton mill, lately planned for this place, is now a certainty. The contract for the machinery has been let to the Howard & Bullough American Machine Company of Pawtucket, R. I., and as soon as an engineer can go over the ground, locate the mill and prepare specifications for the building, work will begin on it at once. The site of the new enterprise is on the Southbound Railroad, just north of the city limits, and embraces 150 acres of land.

The mill is being established by Erlanger Brothers of New York City, and George W. Montcastle, president of the Bank of Lexington. Erlanger Brothers are the owners of the B. V. D. Company of New York City, manufacturers of the B. V. D. underwear. The mill here will manufacture cloth for the New York branch of the company and will probably be known as the Bel-Vi-Dere Mills.

It will start with 25,600 spindles



TURBO-HUMIDIFIER

Not for my sake---
But yours.

No matter how much I want to sell you the Turbo—and I do, for that's how I get my weekly ten fifty—that's no reason why you should buy.

And yet you buy and I sell for the same identical reason—to make money. What I want you to realize is that the Turbo is a money maker for you. Further, I don't want you to take my word for it—sincere though I am.

I want you to ask the users—any of them—all of them—how they value the Turbo service.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 East Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

and 700 looms, which will be increased to 40,000 spindles and 1,000 looms. The plans of the company include a second mill of 40,000 spindles, to be erected on the property within the next five years, which will make a total expenditure of about \$2,000,000.

A model mill village will be constructed. The houses will be above the average cotton mill tenements and there will be a M. C. A. building, a Y. W. C. A. building, up-to-date school building, playgrounds, etc.

Exploits Cotton in Asia.

Moscow textile manufacturers are contemplating a new cotton enterprise in central Asia to exploit the valley of Shirabad, in southern Bokhara. It is proposed to start with a capital of \$7,500,000 to irrigate the valley and to adapt it for cotton plantations, says a consular report.

Experiments in cotton culture have lately been made in this district by engineers, who for this purpose rented 5,000 acres from the Ameer of Bokhara, and achieved excellent results. Among others, they experimented with seeds of Egyptian cotton, and, in the opinion of experts, the product is in no way inferior to the cotton of Egypt. This fact has much interested the Moscow manufacturers. Citizens of Moscow, together with several foreign engineers, visited the plantations and were favorably impressed by the results obtained from Egyptian seed.

In consequence of cotton culture in the valley of Shirabad, 70,000 bales of cotton will be added to the market every year, which will have an immediate influence on the prices and, at the same time, on Russia's dependency on America. On the other hand, the development of industrial life in that part of Bokhara will create a new market for the sales of Russian goods. Besides Egyptian cotton American varieties have also been cultivated in this valley and have been exported to Russia to the amount of 45 carloads per annum.

The principal promoter of cotton culture in the valley of Shirabad has secured a concession from the Ameer of Bokhara for the exploitation of 200,000 acres for the period of 100 years.—N. Y. Commercial.

Out of Trouble.

The Village Grocer—What are you running for, sonny?

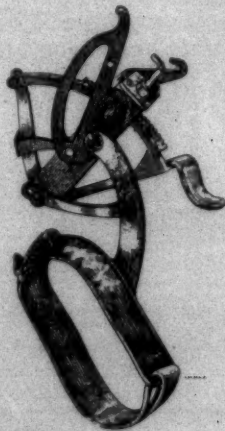
The Boy—I'm tryin' to keep two fellers from fightin'.

The Village Grocer—Who are the fellows?

The Boy—Bill Perkins and me.—Puck.

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation

Durability Guaranteed

Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.

DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Buyers have begun to arrive in the market in fairly good numbers from various sections of the country to purchase spring supplies. In the cotton goods end they evidently fear high prices later on and are anxious to cover their needs as soon as possible. It is evident that jobbers have been going over their stocks carefully and these do not look near so large as they did before the close of the old year.

Better orders are reported on dress gingham and other lines of cotton wash fabrics for delivery through March and April. Staple cotton goods, which are not due before the middle of the month are wanted immediately.

Prints are moving forward steadily on old orders and some new business is being placed. The cost of goods in the gray looks decidedly high compared with a price of 5 1-2 cents for standard prints and advances on the finished goods are predicted in several quarters.

Brown and bleached cotton goods are in steady request, both as to deliveries on old contracts and in the way of new business.

Several lines of staple 4-4 bleached goods are likely to be advanced, as the lines in question have not been marked up to the level recently named on other tickets of a similar character. Denims are reported in good demand, with prices showing more of an upward tendency, especially on the lower grades. Cotton ducks are heavily under order, and new business is being offered in spite of the recent further shortening of discounts. The mills are sold a long way ahead, and are not over anxious to accept further orders, unless better prices can be secured.

The past week was another quiet week in the Fall River print cloth market with inquiry moderate and sales light. A break was caused by New Year's Day, which is a holiday in New York and buyers were not much in evidence during the last few days. This is also the annual stock taking period and usually at this time trading is very quiet. The total sales for the week amounted to about 50,000 pieces.

Sales for the past two weeks have been smaller than for any other such period for months, but manufacturers look for a brisk demand during the course of the next few weeks. Buyers for some time have been contracting for just enough to meet immediate needs, and manufacturers are well aware that they must soon come into the market with heavy orders.

Notwithstanding the light inquiry manufacturers have generally held firm on quoted prices, especially for spots. Scattering contracts have been made on wide styles at shading of a sixteenth of a cent. Buyers have not pressed hard for concessions, but manufacturers are

prepared, anyway, to insist upon the top prices.

Current prices in New York were quoted as follows:

Prt clths, 28-in, std 4 1-16	—
28-in, 64x60s	3 15-16
4-yard, 80x80s	7 3-8 to 7 1-2
Gray goods, 39-in., 68	—
x72	6
38 1-2-in. std	5 1-2
Brown drills, std	8
Shtgs, sou, std	8 to 8 1-2
3-yard	7 3-8 to 7 1-2
4-yard	6 1-2
Denims, 9-oz.	14 to 17
Stark, 8-oz. duck	14
Hartford, 11-oz, 40-	—
inch, duck	16 7-8
Tickings, 9-oz.	13 1-4
Std fancy prints	5 1-2
Std gingham	6 1-4 to 6 1-2
Fine dress gingham	7 to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics	4 1-2 to 4 3-4

Visible Supply of American Cotton

January 3, 1913	5,076,681
Previous week	5,129,004
This date last year	4,854,256

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Jan. 3.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, January 3, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr
Port receipts	269,986
Overland to mills and Can-	—
ada.	46,952
Southern mill takings (est.)	100,000
Loss of stock at interior	6,820

Brought in sight for week.. 410,118

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	7,144,375
Overland to mills and Can-	—
ada.	521,826
Southern mill takings (est.)	1,470,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept 1	680,973

Brought in sight for season 9,817,210

Last year's figures not available.

Patting Him in the Face.

The two colored brothers were apparently about to come to blows. Rhetorical threats had been flying fast.

"Niggah, don't mess wid me," warned one, "'cause when you do yo' sure is flirtin' wid a hearse."

"Don't pesticate wid me, niggah," replied the other, showing a great bony fist; "don't fo'ce me fo' to press dis upon yo', 'cause if yo' do Ah'll hit yo' so ha'd Ah'll separate yo ideas from yo habits; Ah'll just nacherally knock yo' from amazin' grace into a'floating opportunity."

"If yo' mess wid me, niggah," replied the other, "Ah'll jest make one pass, an' dere'll be a man patten' yo' in de face wid a spade tomorrow mornin'."—Exchange.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

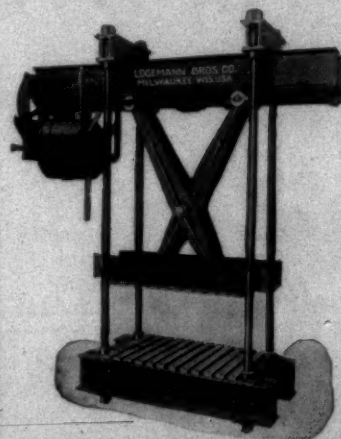
as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

MODERN BALING PRESSES



Hand, Belt, Electric, Hydraulic.

Why continue to operate slow, cumbersome machines, regardless of the expense to operate. Modern up-to-date machinery pays for itself. We build over fifty styles.

Logemann Brothers Co

303 Oregon St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Southern Representative:

J. H. MAYES, Charlotte, N. C.

Collins Tape Drive Twister

Saves 50 Per Cent Power

Over the hand drive machine. It positively improves quality and increases production. Cotton manufacturers should investigate. Full particulars upon request. We have been building Twisters 50 years and we know how,—let us save you money.

COLLINS BROS. MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

A. H. WASHBURN, - Southern Agent - - CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The first of the year is stock taking time with most manufacturers and as a result trading was very quiet in the yarn market last week. There was some demand for small quantities for prompt deliveries, and after New Year's Day there were a number of inquiries for 20,000 to 50,000 pounds for both weaving and knitting yarns.

Knitters were in the market making inquiries about yarns for future deliveries. Their ideas of prices are 20 to 21 cents on the basis of 10s Southern frame spun cones. While some Southern spinners who are well sold up are quoting on the basis of 22 and 22 1-2 cents for 10s, they are making no sales at these prices, so far as can be learned. Sales of small quantities were made on the basis of 21 cents for 10s and some of the finer numbers were sold on a still lower basis. Sales of 22s were made for 23 and 23 1-2 cents, 24s for 24 and 24 1-2 cents, 26s for 24 1-2 and 25 cents, 30s for 25 1-2 and 26 cents.

The demand for combed yarns is light, owing largely to high prices. Fine two-ply yarns are scarce. Dealers say they could sell large quantities of 40-2 to 80-2 on cones if they could get the yarns at prices knitters can afford to pay. The best mills in the South are well sold up until March and April and they will not accept business for later deliveries at the prices buyers are willing to pay. There is some demand for Eastern mule spun single combed peeler on the basis of 27 1-2 cents for 10s. Sales of 18s at 30 1-2 cents, 24s at 32 1-2 and 33 cents and 26s at 33 1-2 cents.

Southern Single Warps:

8s	20	1-2	—
10s	21	—	21 1-2
12s	21	1-2	22
14s	22	—	22 1-2
16s	22	1-2	23
20s	23	1-2	24
24s	24	1-2	—
26s	25	—	25 1-2
30s	28	1-2	—
40s	37	—	37 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21	—	—
10s	21	1-2	—
12s	22	—	22 1-2
14s	22	1-2	23
16s	32	1-2	23
20s	24	1-2	25
24s	25	1-2	26
26s	26	—	26 1-2
30s	29	1-2	30
40s	40	—	—
50s	46	—	47

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	20	—	20 1-2
10s	21	—	21 1-2
12s	21	1-2	22
14s	22	—	22 1-2
16s	22	1-2	—
18s	23	—	—
20s	23	—	23 1-2
22s	23	1-2	—
24s	24	—	24 1-2
26s	24	1-2	25
30s	25	—	25 1-2
40s	36	—	36 1-2

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	26	—	26 1-2
22s	27	—	—
24s	27	1-2	—
26s	28	—	28 1-2
30s	30	—	31
30s-It's	35	—	—
36s	35	—	36
40s	42	—	—
50s	47	—	48
60s	50	—	—

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29	—	29 1-2
24s	31	—	—
30s	33	—	34
40s	41	—	43
50s	47	—	50
60s	58	—	60

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29	—	31
24s	31	—	33
30s	35	—	—
40s	43	—	44
50s	50	—	55
60s	58	—	62
70s	69	—	71
80s	78	—	82

Southern Single Skeins:

4s to 8s	20	—	20 1-2
10s	21	—	—
12s	21	—	21 1-2
14s	22	—	—
16s	22	1-2	—
20s	23	—	23 1-2
26s	25	—	25 1-2
30s	28	—	28 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	20	1-2	21
10s	21	1-2	22
12s	22	—	22 1-2
14s	22	1-2	23
16s	22	1-2	23
20s	24	—	24 1-2
24s	25	—	25 1-2
26s	25	1-2	26
30s	29	—	29 1-2
40s	39	—	—
50s	45	—	46
60s	50	—	52

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-4	20	—	20 1-2
8-4 slack	20	1-2	—
8-3 hard twist	20	—	—

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	93
Arcadia Mill, S. C.	154	—
Amer. Spin. Co., S. C.	90	—
Anderson Cot. M., pfd.	65	—
Aragoa Mills, S. C.	91	83
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	100	—
Arkwright Mill, S. C.	40	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	115	120
Avondale Mills, Ala.	102	106
Belton Cotton Mills	75	85
Brandon Mills, S. C.	61	—
Brogan Mills	51	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	100	—
Chiquola (new)	87	98
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	125	—
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	90	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	92 1/2	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	75	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	110	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	75	—
Darlington Mf. Co., S. C.	90	—
Drayton Mills, S. C.	80	100
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	165	—
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	25	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	65	70
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	210	—
Exposition Cot. M'ls, Ga.	70	—
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	70	72
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	—
Gainesville C. M., Ga.	141	—
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	101	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	86	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	80	—
Gluck Mills, S. C.	140	145
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	57	—
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	100	103
Grendel Mills, S. C.	102	—
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	170	—
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	105	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	100	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	95	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	80	85
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	130	—
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	98	—
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pd	70	75
Langley Mfg. Co.	120	—
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	142	—
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	70	—
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	10	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	100	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st p	60	75
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	110	—
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	—
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	—
Monarch C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Newberry C. H., S. C.	135	140
Ninety Six Mills, S. C.	103	—
Norris Cotton Mills	90	—
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	91	—
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	—
Ottarway Mills, S. C.	100	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	100	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd	100&int	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	94	100
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100&int	—

North Carolina Mill Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	—
Avon	100	—
Brookside	112	—
Brown, common	115	—
Brown, preferred	100	—
Cabarrus	125	130
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins	90	—
Do. Pref	101	—
Clara	110	—
Cliffside	180	200
Cora	140	—
Efard	106	125
Erwin	123	125
Erwin pref.	105	—
Gaston	90	—
Gibson	95	100
Gray	121	—
Florence	124	—
Highland Park	181	185
do. pref.	101	—
Henrietta Mills	150	155
Kesler	125	151
do. pref	91	—
Loray	10	—
Loray, preferred	90	92
Lowell	181	—
Lumberton	251	—
Marion Mfg. Co.	100	—
Mooresville	142	150
Modena	100	—
Nakomis	200	—
Patterson	120	126
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke	155	—
Salisbury	130	—
Statesville Cot. Mill	—	—
Trenton	120	—
Tuscarora	90	—
Washington	8	20
do. pref.	100	103 1/2
Williamson	125	—
Wiscasset	105	—
Woodlawn	102	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	—
Parker Cotton Mills Co.	60	65
preferred	20	—
Parker C. M. Co., com.	—	—
Parker Cotton Mills Co., guaranteed	100	100&int
Pickens Cotton Mills	100	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	—
Saxon Mills, S. C.	120	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	62	64
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	—
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	—
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	—
Union-Buffalo Mill, S. C.	—	—
Union-Buffalo M., S. C. 1st preferred	50	55
1st preferred	45	—
Ware Shoals	80	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	—
C.	90	—
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	—
Williamston Mills	115	—
Woodruff Cot. Mills	95	—

Personal Items

Ben Flemings has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Woodruff (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. L. Davis of Kansas City, Kan., is now fixing looms at the New York Mills, Utica, N. Y.

B. B. Gossett has been elected president of the Riverside and Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C.

J. H. Neal, of Henrietta, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Pheonix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Buris Ramey, of Easley, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Alice Mills of that place.

J. C. Smith has resigned as card grinder at the Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, S. C., and moved to Richmond, Va.

—, —, Welch, of Burlington, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Oxford (N. C.) Mills.

Frank Yarber, who recently resigned as overseer of spinning at the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., now has a position with the Hanes Knitting Mill, of the same place.

Accident at the Gluck Mill.

One day last week W. N. Smith was very seriously hurt in the card room of the Gluck Mill. No one saw the accident and he himself seems to be very mystified about how the accident happened. He had several teeth knocked out and was otherwise very much shaken up.

Bail Granted Mims.

James Mims, mayor of Brookland, and superintendent of a department of the Columbia (S. C.) Duck Mills who shot and killed Walter Camp a mill operative, formerly of Spartanburg, was granted bail in the sum of \$3,500 by Judge Ernest Gary at chambers yesterday.

Man Badly Cut.

Jim Jones was arrested at Augusta, Ga., and held without bond under the charge of assault with intent to murder on the person of William Duncan, also white. Duncan was not seriously hurt.

It seems that the fight began about some work the men were engaged in, they both being employees of the Enterprise Mill. Jones gives as his reason for the cutting the fact that he was unable to free himself from Duncan, who he says was holding and beating him.

He was charged with assault with intent to murder, and is being held without bond.

The Bradford Belting Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

CURRIERS OF LEATHER
AND
OAK BELT MAKERS

Monarch Belting



Oak Belts for all Purposes

SEND FOR BOOKLET

BRANCHES:

New York

Chicago

Philadelphia

LOOK for
the GARLAND
Trade Mark
of Picker
Durability.

Our trade mark is stamped in the hide of each rawhide loom picker which we make and it is so clearly and deeply stamped that it can easily be distinguished even when the picker is worn out. We have so much confidence in our pickers that we wish them to be identified not only when they are new but when they are worn.

May we have your trial order?



GARLAND
MFG. CO.

SACO, MAINE

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication
provided by



you discover that increased production
means a great deal more than a slightly
lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.
165 Broadway, NEW YORK

BRADFORD SOLUBLE GREASE



TRADE MARK

UNEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton fabric. Used extensively both by makers of colored goods and bleachers in finish or white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The owner of one of Detroit's largest shoe stores recently found it necessary to hire additional help for Saturdays, and among the applicants was a very prepossessing young man who claimed that he understood the shoe business from A to Z. Later in the day, unobserved, the proprietor passed the new clerk while he was waiting on a customer and from the conversation judged that he was having a little difficulty in persuading the gentleman to buy. While he listened, the new clerk handed the customer the shoe he had just tried on and very earnestly said: "Look at that shoe. Do you know what kind of leather that is?"

The gentleman confessed his ignorance, and the clerk impressively announced: "Well, that's 'some' leather."—Ex.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

For Sale.

75 Sixteen Harness Stafford Head Motions, good as new, and will suit any loom. Will sell cheap.

Araspha Mfg. Co.,
Chester, Pa.

Wanted.

Wet trister, 160 spindles.

3½ inch ring

Creel for 4 ply or 5 ply

7 inch lift.

State general condition and price per spindle. Address No. 1021, care The *Southern Textile Bulletin*.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 257.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or overseer of weaving in large colored goods mill. Competent and experienced in both rooms and also could give satisfaction as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 258

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Especially experienced on fancy dobby goods, both colored and white. Held last position six years and can give former employer as reference. Address No. 259.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 260.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. 28 years old. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. 15 years experience in card room. Now employed. Good references. No. 261.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed. 7 years experience as overseer on 12's to 60's. Familiar with spooling, warping, etc. Satisfactory references. Address No. 262.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience as second hand. 2 years as overseer and have given satisfaction. Can furnish good references both as to ability and character. Address No. 263.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 36. 12 years' experience in mill. 4 years as overseer and second hand. Sober and good manager of help. I look after both quality and quantity. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 264.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 20 years' experience on both colored and white work. Age 41. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 265.

WANT—Position as superintendent in small mill or carder in large mill. Now employed as superintendent but am open for an engagement at not less than \$100.00 per month. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns. Have had long experience as overseer. Married. 37 years old, and can give good references. No. 266.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Eight years' experience as superintendent and am now employed but prefer to change. Can keep books and would accept position as manager. Good references. Address No. 267.

WANT position as second hand in card room. Now employed and can furnish good references but wish to change. Can give satisfaction. Address No. 268.

A NO. 1 overseer of weaving now employed wants to correspond with mill interested in securing a man that is sober, energetic and competent. Will supply references. No. 269.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but have good reason for change. 9 years' experience. Familiar with both white and colored work. Married. Good references. No. 270.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have been overseer 14 years,

11 years in one room. Now employed but can change on two weeks' notice. No. 271.

WANT position as overseer spinning in large room. 20 years' experience. Have been in charge of large room for 5 years. Now overseer of 50,000-spindle room. Reason for changing do not like location. Age 30. Married. Best of references. Can change on two weeks' notice. No. 272.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancies. Can do own designing and know plain Draper or box looms. Long experience and best of reference. Age 37 Married. Now employed as designer and overseer of weaving in a S. C. mill with over 1,600 looms on plains and fancies. Can change on short notice. No. 273.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now employed and have had long experience. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 274.

WANT position as overseer of finishing. Have had long experience on a wide range of goods and am an expert on starches and gums. Good references. Address No. 275.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now employed as carder and spinner in 10,000-spindle mill, but would accept better position. Practical experience, and have taken Scranton, Pa., textile course. Address No. 276.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change about first of year. Ten years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 277.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$2.75 per day. Have had long experience and now employed. Good reference. Address No. 278.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Prefer a North or South Carolina mill. Now employed but wish to change. Experienced and can furnish good references. Address No. 279.

WANT position as carder and spinner or superintendent of yarn mill. Will not accept less than \$3.00 per day. Have long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 280.

WANT position as overseer spinning, married, strictly sober. Practical as well as technical man. 14 years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed in room of 32,000 spindles could change on short notice. No. 281.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 282.

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Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insure better service.

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Patent Lawyers

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WANT position as superintendent of sheet and pillow-case factory or assistant superintendent of bleaching of both. Can furnish good references No. 284.

WANT position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or plain cloth mill. Now running a hosiery yarn mill. Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 285.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 286.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Experience on both long and short staples and yarns from 2's to 100's. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 287.

WANT position as superintendent, experienced in both weave and yarn mills. Have held present position as superintendent for five years. Middle age man, strictly sober and know how to get results. Would like take stock in new mill. Present employers as reference. Address No. 288.

WANT position as overseer of carding or overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. 14 years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 289.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work, checks and dobby. Have been overseer for 4 years. Married. Good references. Address No. 290.

WANT position as overseer weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Good references as to ability and character. Now employed as second hand on 11 E. Model Draper looms. Address No. 291.

WANT position as cloth room overseer. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Experienced on white goods. Can do my own fixing when necessary. Best of references. Prefer position in N. C. or S. C., at not less than \$2.00 per day. Address No. 292.

(Continued on next page)

WANT position as superintendent in spinning or weave mill. Have had long experience as overseer of carding and spinning. Seven

years as superintendent. Five years with present mill as superintendent. Do not drink and can give good references. Can change on 30 days' notice. Will only change for better salary. Address No. 293.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or carder in a large mill. Consider nothing less than \$4.00 per day. Larger salary only reason for changing. Now carder and as assistant superintendent. Six year with same mill. Can give good references. Address No. 294.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years' experience in mill work and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Can change on short notice. Address No. 295.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Seven years' experience as overseer on 10 to 50's yarn. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 296.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 297.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years' as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run a room successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 298.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. 23 years' experience. Strictly sober. Good references from present and past employers. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed positions. Address No. 299.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in a large mill. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish good references from all employers. Address No. 300.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but can change on short notice. Have handled large rooms successfully. Good references. Address No. 301.

WANTED—Position of superintendent or manager by one who is fully competent and can come well recommended by present and past employers. 40 years old; married and of temperate habits; my experience extends over a period of twenty years. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 302.

WANT position as superintendent of large weaving mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish larger job. Have always made good and can show results. Good references. Address No. 303.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 28 years of age. Have had 8 years experience as second hand and can furnish best of references. Can change on short notice. Address No. 304.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been employed as second hand in 25,000-spindle mill for 9 years and can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address No. 305.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been employed as carder in some of the largest mills in the South and given satisfaction but wish position as superintendent. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 306.

WANT position as superintendent. Five years experience as overseer, 2 years as superintendent. Experienced on both colored and white goods. Married. Good references. Address No. 307.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am married man. Sober and am now employed. Have a textile diploma and can furnish best of references. Can come at once. Address No. 308.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy, white and colored goods. Now employed, but want larger job. Good references will be furnished. Address No. 309.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill at not less than \$1,500. Am now employed and can furnish satisfactory references from present and former employers. Address No. 310.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 311.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, on plain, fancy or colored goods. 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish good references. Address No. 312.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on both Draper and plain looms, but prefer Draper room. Have had experience on sheetings, drills and sateens. Have finished a correspondence course on warp preparation and plain weaving. Am good manager of help. Address No. 313.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning, at not less than \$4.00. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 314.

WANT position as roller coverer. 10 years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Consider nothing less than \$2.25 per day. Good references. Address No. 315.

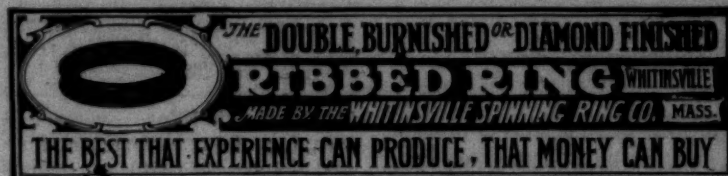
HIGH GRADE MILL BRUSHES



Special Brushes Made to Order

All Kinds of Brushes Repaired

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Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas.

W. H. HUTCHINS, Vice-Pres.

HARRIE L. FALES, Secretary

THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL

Southern Spindle and Flyer Company

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of

COTTON MILL MACHINERY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE OVERHAUL—Pickers, Cards, Drawings, Fly Frames, Spinning Frames, Spoolers, Warpers and Twistors.

WE MANUFACTURE—Steel Rolls, Pressers, Card Room Spindles, Whirl Spindle Steps, Lifting Rods, Collars, Bushings, Top Rolls, Doffer Comb Bars, Cylinder Heads, Etc.

WE REPAIR—Steel Rolls, Card Room Spindles, Flyers, Spinning Spindles, Etc.

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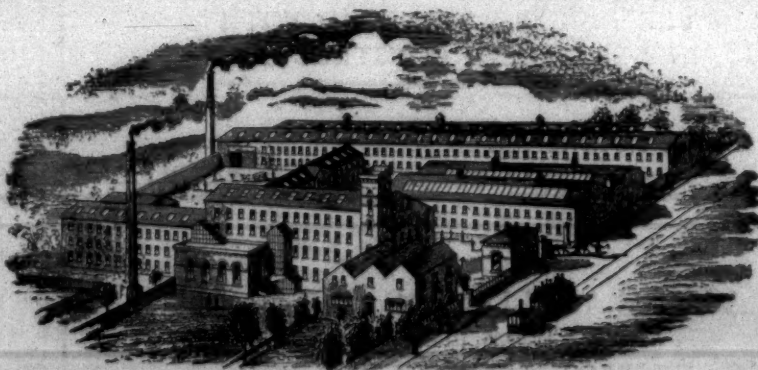
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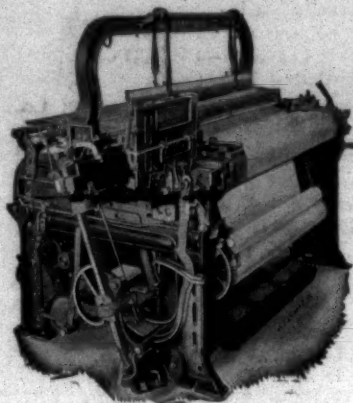
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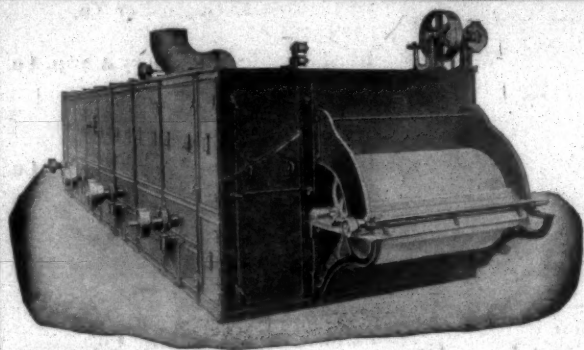
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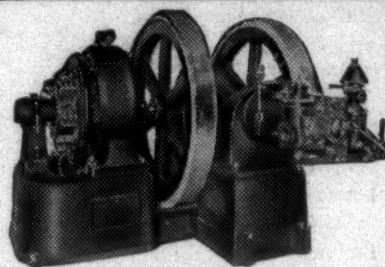
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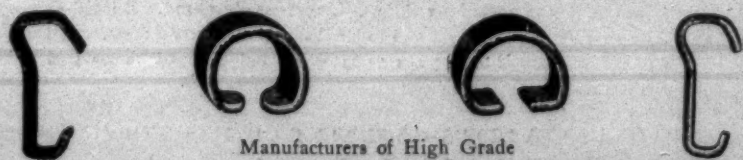
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